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New Literature

The most important books listed in these columns will receive notice in the book-review pages.

OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS

SKINNER, JOHN. A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Genesis. [International Critical Commentary.] New York: Scribners, 1910. Pp. lxxxvii + 551. \$3.

This is a valuable addition to the English commentaries on Genesis. It brings English scholarship on Genesis up to date and constitutes an invaluable source of information for every student. The point of view and method are those of historical criticism and have been made familiar to English readers by the earlier volumes of the series. A review of this book will be given later.

CURTIS, E. L. AND MADSEN, A. A. A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Books of Chronicles. [The International Critical Commentary.] New York: Scribners, 1910. Pp. xxii + 534. \$3.

There has not been an adequate commentary in English on Chronicles since the historical method of Bible-study appeared. This volume should therefore receive a hearty welcome. A review will follow in due course.

KAUTZSCH, E. Die heilige Schrift des Alten Testaments übersetzt und herausgegeben. Dritte, völlig neu gearbeitete, mit Einleitungen und Erklärungen zu den einzelnen Büchern versehene Auflage. Neunzehnte, Zwanzigste und einundzwanzigste Lieferung. Tübingen: Mohr, 1910. Pp. 193-384. M. 2.40.

These three parts of the late Professor Kautzsch's great work contain the latter half of the Psalter, translated and edited by Professor Kautzsch; Proverbs and Job, by Professor Steuernagel; Song of Songs, by Professor Budde; Ruth, by Professor Kautzsch; and Lamentations, by Professor Löhr. The high standard of the preceding parts is here well sustained.

ARTICLES

DRIVER, S. R. The Method of Studying the Psalter. *The Expositor*, June, 1910. Pp. 507-24.

Ps. 22 is here interpreted as an illustration of the modern method in Bible-study. Dr. Driver concludes that the speaker in the psalm is not David, but the faithful Israel, speaking as an individual.

MARGOLIOUTH, G. Isaiah and Isaianic. *Ibid.*, pp. 525-29.

The writer seeks to explain how so many prophecies not written by Isaiah, the son of Amoz, came to be incorporated in the book that bears his name. His solution is that Isaiah was the founder of a "school" of prophets; that the members of this "school" constantly studied his writings and consequently became imbued with his spirit. Their own productions were naturally preserved along with those of Isaiah and probably in the same place, the headquarters of the school. The grouping of them all in one book was a natural consequence.

NEW TESTAMENT BOOKS

THOMPSON, J. M. The Synoptic Gospels Arranged in Parallel Columns. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1910. Pp. xxviii + 161. \$2.50.

Mr. Thompson has first printed the English text of Mark in the Revised Version, setting in parallel columns all that Matthew and Luke have in common with it. The

remaining parts of Matthew follow in their order with their Lukan parallels, and finally the non-Markan parts of Luke with their parallels in Matthew. The texts are not solidly printed, but are carefully arranged in each column in short clauses, so that resemblances and differences are easily caught by the eye. Peculiar material is indicated by italics. The general arrangement is not advantageous for historical study, nor is it ideal for the study of the synoptic problem, but the detailed division into equated clauses, such as Origen used in his *Hexapla*, will be very helpful to the student of gospel relationships.

DURELL, J. C. V. *The Self-Revelation of Our Lord*. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; New York: Scribner, 1910. Pp. xxviii + 224. \$2 net.

While this book exhibits in some respects admirable method and keen discrimination, its historical criticism is not thoroughgoing enough. Indeed the author seems to set out to champion the Christology of the creeds against that of Mark, as developed, e.g. by Professor Harnack. A dogmatic point of view thus controls what should be a purely historical study.

STRACK, HERMANN L. *Jesus, die Häretiker und die Christen nach den ältesten Jüdischen Angaben: Texte, Uebersetzung und Erläuterungen*. [Schriften des Institutum Judaicum in Berlin, No. 37.] Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1910. Pp. 88 + 40.

Great interest attaches to allusions to Jesus in the Jewish Talmud and Midrash. These have been collected by Professor Strack, together with the allusions to the Minim, and are published in Hebrew and German, with a short introduction, concise notes, and an index.

WEISS, BERNARD. *Der Hebräerbrief in zeitgeschichtlicher Beleuchtung*. [Texte und Untersuchungen, XXXV, 3.] Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1910. Pp. 110.

The veteran Professor Weiss seeks by a detailed examination of Hebrews from the historical points of view, to determine its date and occasion. He concludes that it was written not long before the Fall of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., and was addressed to Jewish Christians in Palestine. The serious difficulties attaching to this position are well known.

WILLSON, ROBERT N. *Medical Men in the Time of Christ*. Philadelphia: Sunday School Times Co., 1910. Pp. 157. \$1 net.

Much interesting material as to ancient medicine is touched upon in these chapters, but with little clear insight or historical sense. Nor has the writer made much use of recent literature relating to the subject.

FLEMMING, JOHANNES, AND HARNACK, ADOLF. *Ein Jüdisch-Christliches Psalmbuch aus dem ersten Jahrhundert* (The Odes of Solomon, now first published from the Syriac Version by J. Rendel Harris, 1909). [Texte und Untersuchungen, XXXV, 4]. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1910. Pp. vii + 134.

Dr. Flemming has translated Rendel Harris' Syriac Odes of Solomon into German, and Professor Harnack has supplied an introduction and commented upon them. Harris' positions are for the most part accepted, but Harnack thinks the Odes were like the Psalms of Solomon, originally Jewish, and belonged to the first century of our era, the Christian touches being added to some of them early in the second century. As they stand, they are to be viewed as Christian songs of the early second century; in fact, we have in them a hymn book of the early church—a thing of the very greatest value and interest. All students of the Odes will be interested in Harnack's contribution to their interpretation.